FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1845. [NO. 1449.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NOTICE.

JUST received, in addition to my former Stock of GOODS,—

15 bbls. prime New Orleans MOLASSES,
2 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 fine large sacks Salt.

Also, French Brandy, Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Tenerife and Madeira Wine. All of which will be sold low for *Cash*.

JAMES S. GRANT.

March 4, 1845. 4-tf

Teacher Wanted.

THE citizens of Carver's Creek are anxious to engage the services of an experienced Teacher; and any person with the proper qualifications and recommendations, would do well to apply. A liberal salary will be given. Address the Postmaster at Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

February 25, 1845. 48-6w

Splendid Lotteries!!

J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

30,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 12 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 22, 1845.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, 2,367, 6 Prizes of 1,500, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 110 Prizes of 300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of	26 wholes		$140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	35 00

$20,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 13 for 1845, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 29, 1845.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, 4,000, 3,400, 2,500, 2,000, 1,500, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of	25 wholes		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

Feb'y 22, 1845. 47-tdpd

EDGEWORTH.

REV. PROF. MORGAN, A. M.,
Principal.

GOV. MOREHEAD, sole proprietor of this Female Seminary, is happy to announce to the friends of education, that he has succeeded in procuring the eminent services of Prof. Morgan in this institution. He comes recommended by some of the most distinguished literary men in the Union. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, in writing to his numerous friends in the South, says, "There are few men in this country who have studied the important subject of education with more care, or have enjoyed more advantages to test *principles* by *practice* than the Rev. Gilbert Morgan."

Teachers well qualified in their respective branches of a liberal and ornamental Education will aid Prof. Morgan, who will himself impart a large portion of instruction. The young Ladies will reside in the institution, and be at all times under the immediate care of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and the Tutoresses, who will devote their united efforts to impart knowledge, exercise the reasoning powers, refine the taste, cultivate lady-like manners, and cherish their religious sentiments and principles.

The expenses are 75 Dollars for a term of 5 months Letters to be addressed to the Principal or to Gov. Morehead. And information can be obtained of Hon. Judge Potter, Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Rev. Mr. Colton, Rev. Mr. McIver, of Fayetteville, of Rev. Neill McKay, Cumberland.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to me by John Marsh, I will offer for sale, on Friday the 21st of March next, at his late residence, about 13 miles South of Fayetteville, the Stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, crop of every description, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with all other effects belonging to said Estate.

Also, at the same time, 200 acres of LAND, including the improvements, consisting of about 75 acres of cleared Land, with a comfortable DWELLING, and other buildings common on a Farm. Convenient to the Dwelling, is a Spring of pleasant water. There is also a good lot of trees, suitable for Ton Timber, and within hauling distance of the Cape Fear river.

Also, 53 acres of choice LAND, unimproved, about 2 miles East of the above.

Conditions of the sale of the Lands made known at the time of offering them; for the other property, six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved securities.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, *Trustee*.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THOSE having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated; and those indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, as all the debts of every description are assigned to him.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, *Trustee*.

February 25, 1845. 48-ts

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS, at his old Stand, two doors East of David Shaw's Confectionary. He has on hand a large assortment of **SHOES**, coarse and fine, made of the best materials, and by as good workmen as there are in Fayetteville.

A deduction of 10 per cent. will be made on all work, where the cash is paid on delivery of the article.

He returns his thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received, and hopes for a continuance of the public favor.

MENDING done as usual.

JOHN SILLBAN.

February 15, 1845. 48-tf

Notice to Owners of Mills.

HAVING obtained letters Patent for grinding up *Corn, Cob* and *Shuck*, in the ordinary Grist Mill now in use, I take this method of informing the public, especially those who may infringe the right without authority, that I shall hold all such persons who may either use or construct any Mill or Mills upon the principle of my Patent, responsible under the Patent laws of the United States. I learn that an infringement has been made in this State, and I would notify the public that I have disposed of the Patent right of this State to Maj. Wm. F. Collins of this City—excepting two counties, Halifax and Northampton—and it would be well for all who wish to avail themselves of this valuable and saving improvement, to always advise with him upon the subject before having their Mills altered, unless they are satisfied others are acting under his authority. This addition of grinding up the Shuck thoroughly, is invaluable. I refer the public to Maj. Collins' publication in Newspaper form and hand-bills, for particulars, &c.

E. A. KNOWLTON.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1845. 48-3t

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

To the Planters and Millers of North Carolina.

THE undersigned has obtained **Letters Patent**, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind CORN, COB AND SHUCK, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c. thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind car corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Treshing Machines, Gins or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one third more of Corn meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn ghone, w en fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constpating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incident to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn produce this necessary distension, without any danger of disease arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation. All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.*—☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.

WM. F. COLLINS.

Raleigh, Feb. 20, 1845. 48-3t

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby.

WM. BOYLAN.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

Solomon Townsend, Adm'r of Gilbert Townsend, dec'd., *vs.* Richmond Townsend, David Townsend, John H. Townsend, Charity Townsend.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 46-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

James M. Waddill *vs.* James H. Martin.

Original Attachment Levied on Lands and Negroes.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James H. Martin, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 46-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers take this opportunity of returning their warmest thanks to their friends and patrons, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage bestowed upon them; also for their kind sympathies manifested to them in the late calamity in the destruction of their entire Stock of Goods and Store on the morning of the 19th instant.

Having opened the Store nearly opposite, they hope soon to resume business, and would most respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and public, and shall hope to merit a share of public patronage. They have on hand in their Warehouse, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Sugar, Smiths' Bellows and Vises, Log Chains, 6 superior Wrought Iron Mill Cranks. Also, Anvils, Vises, Trace Chains, and heavy articles of Hardware, partially damaged in the fire, all of which they will sell low for Cash or produce. They would also earnestly request all those indebted to them by note or account to make immediate payment, as it will enable them to close their former business and recommence, and hope those indebted will take the earliest opportunity to settle their accounts.

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

February 22, 1845. 47-tf

ALSO, they have just received, bale superior Bridgeport 3 ply Seine Twine, 3 coils Steam Packing Yarn, Manilla, Seine, and Raft Rope, 1 hhd. Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, 10 bbls. Train Oil, 300 galls. Linseed Oil, Whittemore's real Cotton Cards, Coffee Mills, cast good Wagon and Cart Boxes, 250 gross Wood Screws, 20 bundles assorted Hoop Iron, with a small assortment of Swedes and English Bar Iron; together with a heavy Stock of flat, round and square Bar Iron, Band Iron and Nails, Rods, contained in shed joining their Store, but slightly injured.

Just Received on Consignment,

50 HHDS. and 11 Tierces MOLASSES, of very prime quality, and will be sold low for Cash, or acceptable 90 day paper.

ALSO,

200 bbls. prime New Orleans MOLASSES expected by the Henrietta, for sale as above, by

HALL & JOHNSON.

Feb'y 25, 1845. 47-3w

THE next Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School will commence on the 1st of March. The Scholastic year, as heretofore announced, consists of nine months, from the 15th of October to the 15th of July, being two Sessions of 4½ months each. The next *Quarter*, however, will extend to the 15th May—and after that time Pupils may be entered for any portion of the remaining *Quarter*, as may be convenient.

February 25, 1845. 47-tf

FOR SALE.

1 BALE three ply SEINE TWINE,
1 box Rowland's Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
10 boxes (2 dozen each) fine Old Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 boxes Sperm Candles.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 29, 1845.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

Wm. Johnson *vs.* George W. Maske.

EXECUTION LEVIED ON DEFENDANT'S LAND.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, George W. Maske, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Land levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 45-6w

State of North Carolina,

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

Lee Osbourn *vs.* D. A. Covington, Adm'r of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd.

Sci Fa to subject Real Estate,—Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with William Moore,) Harriet Gillespie, (widow,) and Thomas W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Milas Osbourn,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, (children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd,) and Samuel and Thomas Saunders, (children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd,) also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, his heirs at law, are not inhabitants of this State: It is further Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in April next, to shew cause wherefore the lands descended to them from the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, shall not be sold to pay the above Judgment, interest and cost.

Witness, Hugh Stewart, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January 1845, and in the sixty-ninth year of American Independence.

45] HUGH STEWART, *C. U. C. C.*

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the last of November last, a NEGRO GIRL named KINZEY, about eighteen or twenty years old. She speaks quick, and is rather over the ordinary height of most women. I expect she will try to pass as free. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver her to me at my residence in Granville county, N. C, or confine her in any Jail, so that I get her. Residence near the Store of Mr. E. N. Carter.

R. H. COLEY, Adm'r of
Thos. Coley, dec'd.

February 9, 1845. 46-4w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his late purchases of seasonable Goods, from Philadelphia and New York, such as fine dress silks, alpacas, crape de-pe-rens, muslin-de-lains and fine prints, worsted and thibet shawls, silk scarfs, crape lace, (white, black and blue,) gymp and gymp cord, white and black dress goods, mourning crapes, extra fine hair pins, with a variety of head ornaments, long white party gloves, kid and beaver do.

Also, gentlemen's fine black and fancy cassimeres, fine black and blue cloths, best quality of coat trimmings, together with a general assortment of such articles as are usually kept in dry goods stores, which will be sold as low as can be found elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South-west corner of market square.

Feb'y 11, 1845. 45tf

Also, 120 bags rio coffee,
10 hhds. molasses,
6 ditto sugar,
8 tons iron,

With nails, trace chains, hay forks, spades and shovels, pots, ovens, skillets and spades, indigo, madder, epsom salts, copperas, Collins' turpentine axes, cut broad iron, a fine assortment of saddles, cheap. Also, Little River osnaburgs and yarns always on hand at manufacturer's prices. J. D. W.

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 *CEDAR STREET*,

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of ***American and Foreign Prints***

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 30, 1844. 26-1Yipd

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

IF there be a pleasure on earth which superior beings cannot enjoy, and one which they might also envy men the possession of, it is the power of relieving pain. How consoling, then, is the consciousness of having been the instrument of rescuing thousands from misery to those who possess it. What an amount of suffering has been relieved, and what a still greater amount of suffering has been prevented, by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla! The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

NANTUCKET, Mass., 8th mo. 31, 1844.

A. B & D. Sands: Esteemed Friends—Although an entire stranger to you, I do not feel at liberty any longer to defer the acknowledgment of a great indebtedness to you for your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which has been the means, under a kind Providence, of my inexpressible relief. I am also urged to this acknowledgment by reflecting, that by my humble testimony hundreds of sufferers, miserable as I have been, may be induced to try this remedy, and experience a cure as speedy and happy as mine. For ten years I have been suffering under a Scrofulous affection of the Bones in my head, and during a great part of this time, my pain and sufferings were so severe, that but for a reliance on the Great Disposer of events, I should have desired, and much preferred death itself. At different periods during my sickness, twenty pieces of bone have been taken from my head in various ways, besides all my upper teeth, and the entire upper jaw, rendering the mastication of food quite impossible. After expending about six hundred dollars for medical aid, I had recourse to your justly celebrated Sarsaparilla, and within the last three months the use of twelve bottles has, with the most beneficial operation, completely arrested the disease; the healing process is going forward, and I am rapidly approaching to a perfect cure. Being extremely anxious that others laboring under similar complaints, may have the advantage of my experience, I shall be most happy at any time to communicate to them or to you, such further and more minute particulars as may be desired. Please accept assurances of my great obligation and regard.

BENJAMIN M. HUSSEY.

NANTUCKET, 9th mo. 3d, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Respected Friends—Benjamin M. Hussey is a person of perfect respectability; his statement in relation to the wonderful effects of your Sarsaparilla upon him, may be implicitly relied upon. His case here is considered a very extraordinary one, and the cure altogether is such as to entitle the Sarsaparilla to be ranked as a great blessing to the human family, and we consider it as such.

Yours with true regard,

WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Cashier of the Pacific Bank, Nantucket.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 ber bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1845. 45tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. James McDuffie, on the 7th of December last, my negro man ARCHY, late the property of A. Bebee, dec'd. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a long smooth black face, with full prominent eyes, and is lame in one of his legs. He is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville, N. C. A reward of $10 will be paid for him if taken and lodged in any Jail in this State, or $25 if taken and lodged in Jail in any other of the States, so that I can get him again.

J. M. STRONG.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 46-4w

Notice to Timber Getters.

THE Subscriber wishes to contract for JUNIPER, ASH, WHITE OAK, and PITCH or YELLOW PINE LOGS, measuring in length from 20 to 40 feet. The Juniper and Ash not to be less than 12 inches in diameter at the small end, and the White Oak and Pine to *square* from 12 to 16 inches when sawed.

P. K. DICKINSON.

Wilmington, Feb'y 19, 1845. 47-4w

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE, HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Slave for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT, A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Scratic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law Office, Fall Term, 1844.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* Duncan McAlpin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IN this case, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the Defendant, Duncan McAlpin, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Lumberton on the 4th Monday of March next, to replevy and plead to issue, or Judgment will be taken as confessed, and the Lands levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1844.

[44] ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *C. S. C.*

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

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COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States was presented in both Houses of Congress on Saturday. The "Constitution" makes the following abstract of some of its leading items:

Summary Statement of the value of Domestic Exports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1844.

Products of the sea—Fish, oil, whalebone, and sperm candles,	$3,350,501
Of the forest—Skins, furs, lumber, pot and pearl ashes, naval stores, &c.,	5,808,712
Of animals—Meats, hides, cheese, butter, cattle, &c.,	6,149,379
Vegetable Food—Grain, fruit, biscuit, &c. (except flour,)	10,529,398
Flour,	6,753,488
Tobacco,	8,397,255
Cotton,	54,063,501
Manufactures—Cotton piece goods,	2,898,780
Soap and Candles,	619,544
Snuff and Tobacco,	536,600
Lead,	595,238
Total,	$99,715,179
Value of exports of foreign merchandise,	11,527,248

Value of Imports into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1844.

Free of duty,	$24,766,881
Ad valorem duties,	52,351,291
Specific duties,	31,352,863
	$108,434,933

TRUE.—In the course of his speech on the Texas resolutions, Mr. Barrow of Lou. made the following true and sensible remarks in relation to Gen. Jackson:—

"I do not consider that name as entitled to any particular respect from me. The influence of that man has been invoked too often for the good of this country; and if it shall be successfully invoked on this occasion, the evils which have resulted from his civil administration will dwindle into comparatively nothing, compared to the evil that will result from the influences of his name on this subject. I consider his influence as poisonous as the upas tree—striking its roots deep into the earth, spreading its pestiferous branches far and wide, and destroying, by its baleful effects, every thing that falls within its shade. It has already poisoned every vein and artery of the body politic."

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last Report, Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases:

By Ruffin, C. J., in Wall *v.* Hoskins, from Randolph; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Dozier *v.* Dozier, from Camden; declaring there was no error in the trial of the issue.

By Daniel, J., in Gardner *v.* Worth, from Stokes; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Setzer *v.* Butler, from Davie; affirming the judgment below.—Also, in Barkham *v.* Massey, from Rockingham; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Gentry *v.* Hamilton, in Equity from Ashe; affirming the decree.

By Nash, J., in the case of Heathman *v.* Hall, in Equity, from Rowan, directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Williams *v.* McCombe, in Equity, from Mecklenburg, declaring J. McC. was entitled to the the limitation over as to real and personal estate is not too remote. Also, in Dunn *v.* Moore, in Equity, from Sampson, directing the bill to be dismissed.

Raleigh Register.

Annexation of Canada.—The Courier and Enquirer is fearful that mischief will come from the advocacy of this measure.—The acquisition of territory and especially from rival powers, it says is a dangerous topic to broach with our peculiar predilections. Exactly so. The first movers in this Canada business, among whom we profess to be, understand these "peculiar predilections" of the American people just as does the Courier and Enquirer. Their blow was meant to be no *brutum fulmen*, and therefore it was aimed where it would be felt. And we are in earnest, too. If Texas is to be annexed, we intend to push the annexation of Canada, in all lawful and expedient ways, and certainly, we shall not fail to appeal to so potent an argument as the American passion for extended territory, and the popular hatred of England.

As the Courier and Enquirer is itself an advocate for the annexation of Texas, it ought to be the last to complain of any such procedure. The example has been set us, and we should be dull indeed, if we failed to imitate it. We say again to all concerned, the Canada movement is no *make-believe*.

Detriot Daily Adv.

Increase of Passengers.—The train of cars that arrived last evening had one more passenger, when it reached the depot here, than paid his way. A lady, whose husband has been dead about three months, and who was hastening home to her father's in the country, was delivered of a fine child while the cars were going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Several ladies and the 'Major' officiated at the birth, and the affair came off in the Ladies' Saloon with propriety and secrecy. Many of the passengers were not in the secret at all. When the car arrived, the lady put the little fellow in her muff, and walked into the Depot where she was comfortably provided for. It takes the Yankee women to do these things up in good style.—*Portland Argus, Feb.* 26.

Sickness in Arkansas.—An extract of a letter dated 21st ult., from a gentleman in the neighborhood of Mount Vernon, St. Francis county, Arkansas, published in the Little Rock Banner, says:

"Since my return home, our part of the country has been visited by one of the most awful mortalities that I have ever experienced. At least one-seventh of our population have been swept off in a few weeks! I cannot attempt to describe the disease. It is of the most fatal kind—more dreadful even than the cholera! Our physicians know nothing of it, and do not pretend to give it a name. But, I have reason to be thankful, that, in the midst of disease and death, a kind Providence has, so far, preserved me and mine in good health."

Very Good.—The "Milton Chronicle" announces the receipt of a Letter, enclosing eighteen new Subscribers at a single dash. This is what we call 'backing your friends.'

DEAF BURKE, the celebrated prize fighter, died in London on the 7th of January.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE INAUGURATION.

The city had been filling up for days, and even for weeks, in anticipation of the approaching Inauguration, with strangers of every rank in life, and every variety of personal appearance. The public hotels had become so much crowded as to be compelled to refuse new applicants, and the private boarding houses were speedily coming into the same condition. Halls, and bar-rooms, dining-rooms, ay, and dining-tables, might at night be seen covered with beds and pallets for the accommodation of such as could no longer gain admission into the over-crowded chambers. Country people from the vicinity, on horseback, on foot, and in vehicles of every variety, flocked in on Monday, besides loads of passengers in every train of cars, regular and extra, and every line of boats. Many strangers, of noble port and dignified appearance, were from time to time to be met on our great thoroughfares, recognising each other, as after long separation. Ex-Judges, ex-Senators, ex-Heads of Department, former members of both Houses of Congress in great numbers, Governors of States, and other distinguished individuals from all parts of our country, seemed drawn together, as by a spell, to one common centre of attraction. Office-seekers and office-expectants, political speculators and party leaders without number, and of every calibre, crowded our streets, and especially near the hotel where Mr. Polk the President Elect, had lodgings. Among other worthies, the members of the famous "Empire Club," conspicuous from their flame-colored uniform, blazed like meteors among the throng. The fairer sex must not be forgotten. They, too, in all their grades, from the jewelled lady to the modest country girl in her new bonnet and riband, appeared to diversify the ruder multitude. The city was swarming like a hive, and the slow moving stream of people traversing the pavements of Pennsylvania avenue in the morning of yesterday seemed itself a procession upon some sad or solemn occasion, rather than a joyous gathering for the purpose of common gratulation.

But the hopes of the morrow, which had kept many an eye waking through the preceding night, were all sadly dashed by the unrelenting, undiscriminating sky, which, after a transient smile, began to lower, and frown, and threaten, and finally to pour down rain outright. Could any peering eye, any listing open ear, have witnessed the corresponding frowns in many a boudoir, where faces were ready to be donned, and all the artillery of Beauty lay, like the arms of Achilles, all ready for fields of victory, how sad, yet how instructive, might not the lesson have proved! However, the appointed cannons roared; and the national flags (displayed, be it remembered, from every Whig as well as every Democratic staff) though somewhat damped by the unpropitious heavens, did their best to wave in triumph; and the bands played martial airs. The programme had promised a splendid procession: something must be done; and, accordingly, such a display of umbrellas as darkened the city by their shade was never probably witnessed by "the oldest inhabitant."

The Procession, being formed, proceeded to the Capitol in the order described in a following column; considerably lessened in the brilliancy of its display, however, by the rain which fell during its march.

Within the Capitol a more interesting scene presented itself than on the approach to it. The avenues to the building had all been closed and carefully guarded till the hour appointed in the plan of proceedings. But, when that hour did arrive, the rush was fearful. No limbs, happily, were broken, though injuries both to clothes and persons certainly were sustained. The gentlemen's gallery in the Senate chamber was crowded as in a moment, while the stairs leading to it and a large space about the door long continued to be occupied by a struggling mass, vainly hoping to work their way in. The circular gallery opposite to the gentlemen's gallery was given up to the Ladies, on condition, however, that beaux and brothers should be left behind; and, accordingly, when these doors also were thrown open, such a din of sweet sounds burst forth, and such a waving of plumes, fanned by ambrosial breath, astonished the delighted air, as would call for a poet duly to describe it.

In the area below, the officials might be seen arranging seats and making preparation for the august assemblage that was soon to enter. Senators and Representatives in Congress began to drop in, with now and then one of our naval or military heroes in his imposing military dress; and then the craning of necks, and peering of eager curious eyes, and the pressing of incessant queries, showed that to a large portion of those who beheld it the scene was entirely new. At length the Marshal of the District of Columbia and the Clerk of the Supreme Court made their appearance, at the head of the Judges of the Supreme Court in their robes, who, entering the space in front of the Secretary's table, occupied seats in a semicircle on the right of the Chair of the President of the Senate. A solemn, beautiful, and very appropriate Prayer was delivered by the Chaplain of the Senate.

The Senate being called to order, the new Senators were qualified; among whom we recognised, with cordial satisfaction, the noble intellectual countenances of several good Whigs and true, the eloquent advocates and guardians of the Union and the Constitution, whose voice has been as a battle-cry in some of the darkest days of our changeful history.

When all the new Senators had taken their seats, the appearance of the Vice President elect attracted, as well by the dignity as the snow-like whiteness of the hair which distinguishes Mr. Dallas, the immediate notice of all spectators. The oath of office was administered to him by the Hon. Mr. Mangum, the President of the Senate, who immediately vacated his own seat, surrendering it to the new occupant.

A brief pause ensued; after which Mr. Dallas rose and delivered, with great self-possession and composure, the brief Address of which a copy will be found in another part of this day's paper.

The Diplomatic Corps entered the hall while the Vice President was speaking, and took their seats on the left of the Chair, opposite the Judges. If the appearance of Major General Scott, with his towering form and lofty plumes, and other General and Staff Officers, in full uniform, called forth comments and inquiries in all quarters, who can tell the impression on one of the sons of the West, now visiting cities for the first time, of the brilliant, many-colored, dazzling spectacle of official national costumes now presented to his gaze?

"Who is that gentleman in the bright red coat?" "Which is the British Minister?"—"Which is the French?" "Who is that with the large epaulets?" "Where is the Spanish Minister?" "Who are all those in the back row?—that one, with the gold snuff box in his hand?—that young man, with the black moustaches?" "Where is the *Mexican* Minister?" A hundred questions like these might be heard among the crowd in the gallery, and the man who could answer seemed to be looked to as a sort of oracle.

At length the two Presidents, actual and elect, entered, not like Richard and Bolingbroke, but side by side, and took their seats below the Clerk's table, and with their faces towards the audience, after a brief pause, the order of arrangements was read aloud, the parties falling into their places as they were respectively named, and the whole mass left the Senate Chamber and proceeded to the Eastern Portico.

Here a temporary stage had been erected, as at the inauguration of President Harrison, over the great flight of steps; and, from the front of this, the President Elect read to as many of the vast mass which filled the space in front as could hear him, the Address which will be found below. He read it in a firm tone of voice, with the air of a man profoundly impressed by it himself, and desirous to impress it upon others.

The delivery of the Inaugural being concluded, the Oath of Office was administered to the President by the Chief Justice of the United States, and the new President was saluted by loud cheers from the surrounding multitude.

The Procession was then again formed, and escorted the President to the Presidential Mansion, where, in the course of the afternoon, he received the congratulations of a large number of his fellow citizens.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens: Without solicitation on my part, I have been chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen to the most honorable and most responsible office on earth. I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me.—Honored with this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of life than any of my predecessors, I cannot disguise the diffidence with which I am about to enter on the discharge of my official duties.

If the more aged and experienced men who have filled the office of President of the United States, even in the infancy of the Republic, distrusted their ability to discharge the duties of that exalted station, what ought not to be the apprehensions of one so much younger and less endowed, now that our domain extends from ocean to ocean, that our people have so greatly increased in numbers, and at a time when so great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the principles and policy which should characterize the administration of our Government? Well may the boldest fear, and the wisest tremble, when incurring responsibilities on which may depend our country's peace and prosperity, and, in some degree, the hopes and happiness of the whole human family.

In assuming responsibilities so vast, I fervently invoke the aid of that Almighty Ruler of the universe, in whose hands are the destinies of nations and of men, to guard this heaven-favored land against the mischiefs which, without his guidance, might arise from an unwise political policy. With a firm reliance upon the wisdom of Omnipotence to sustain and direct me in the path of duty which I am appointed to pursue, I stand in the presence of this assembled multitude of my countrymen, to take upon myself the solemn obligation, "to the best of my ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

A concise enumeration of the principles which will guide me in the administrative policy of the Government, is not only in accordance with the examples set me by all my predecessors, but is eminently befitting the occasion.

The Constitution itself, plainly written as it is, the safe-guard of our federative compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union this great and increasing family of free and independent States, will be the chart by which I shall be directed.

It will be my first care to administer the Government in the true spirit of that instrument, and to assume no powers not expressly granted or clearly implied in its terms. The Government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers; and it is by a strict adherence to the clearly granted powers, and by abstaining from the exercise of doubtful or unauthorized implied powers, that we have the only sure guaranty against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the Federal and State authorities which have occasionally so much disturbed the harmony of our system, and even threatened the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

"To the States respectively, or to the People," have been reserved "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States." Each State is a complete sovereignty within the sphere of its reserved powers. The Government of the Union, acting within the sphere of its delegated authority, is also a complete sovereignty. While the General Government should abstain from the exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, the States should be equally careful that, in the maintenance of their rights, they do not overstep the limits of powers reserved to them. One of the most distinguished of my predecessors attached deserved importance to "the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies," and to the "preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

To the Government of the United States has been entrusted the exclusive management of our foreign affairs; beyond that, it wields a few general enumerated powers. It does not force reform on the States. It leaves individuals, over whom it casts its protecting influence, entirely free to improve their own condition by the legitimate exercise of all their mental and physical powers. It is a common protector of each and all the States; of every man who lives upon our soil, whether of native or foreign birth; of every religious sect, in the worship of the Almighty according to the dictates of their own conscience; of every shade of opinion, and the most free inquiry; of every art, trade, and occupation, consistent with the laws of the States. And we rejoice in the general happiness, prosperity, and advancement of our country, which have been the offspring of freedom, and not of power.

This most admirable and wisest system of well-regulated self-government among men ever devised by human minds, has been tested by its successful operation for more than half a century; and, if preserved from the usurpations of the Federal Government on the one hand, and the exercise by the States of powers not reserved to them on the other, will, I fervently hope and believe, endure for ages to come, and dispense the blessings of civil and religious liberty to distant generations. To effect objects so dear to every patriot, I shall devote myself with anxious solicitude. It will be my desire to guard against that most fruitful source of danger to the harmonious action of our system which consists in substituting the mere discretion and caprice of the Executive, or of majorities in the legislative department of the Government, for powers which have been withheld from the Federal Government by the Constitution. By the theory of our Government, majorities rule; but this right is not an arbitrary or unlimited one. It is a right to be exercised in subordination to the Constitution, and in conformity to it. One great object of the Constitution was to restrain majorities from oppressing minorities, or encroaching upon their just rights. Minorities have a right to appeal to the Constitution as a shield against such oppression.

That the blessings of liberty which our Constitution secures may be enjoyed alike by minorities and majorities, the Executive has been wisely invested with a qualified veto upon the acts of the Legislature. It is a negative power, and is conservative in its character. It arrests for the time hasty, inconsiderate, or unconstitutional legislation, invites reconsideration, and transfers questions at issue between the Legislative and Executive departments to the tribunal of the People. Like all other powers, it is subject to be abused. When judiciously and properly exercised, the Constitution itself may be saved from infraction, and the rights of all preserved and protected.

The inestimable value of our Federal Union is felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and confederated States our people are permitted, collectively and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own way, and the consequences have been most auspicious. Since the Union was formed the number of the States has increased from thirteen to twenty-eight; two of these have taken their position as members of the Confederacy within the last week. Our population has increased from three to twenty millions. New communities and States are seeking protection under its ægis, and multitudes from the Old World are flocking to our shores to participate in its blessings. Beneath its benign sway peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation, or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests in developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments. Genius as free to announce its inventions and discoveries, and the hand is free to accomplish whatever the head conceives not incompatible with the rights of a fellow-being. All distinctions of birth or of rank have been abolished. All citizens, whether native or adopted, are placed upon terms of precise equality. All are entitled to equal rights and equal protection. No union exists between Church and State, and perfect freedom of opinion is guarantied to all sects and creeds.

These are some of the blessings secured to our happy land by our Federal Union. To perpetuate them it is our sacred duty to preserve it. Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind, since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow-man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty, which warms and animates the hearts of happy millions, and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example. If he say that error and wrong are committed in the administration of the Government, let him remember that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no other system of government revealed by Heaven or devised by man has reason been allowed so free and broad a scope to combat error. Has the sword of despots proved to be a safer or surer instrument of reform in Government than enlightened reason? Does he expect to find among the ruins of this Union a happier abode for our swarming millions than they now have under it? Every lover of his country must shudder at the thought of the possibility of its dissolution, and will be ready to adopt the patriotic sentiment, "Our Federal Union, it must be preserved." To preserve it, the compromises which alone enabled our fathers to form a common Constitution for the government and protection of so many States and distinct communities, of such diversified habits, interests, and domestic institutions, must be sacredly and religiously observed. Any attempt to disturb or destroy these compromises, being terms of the compact of Union, can lead to none other than the most ruinous and disastrous consequences.

It is a source of deep regret that, in some sections of our country, misguided persons have occasionally indulged in schemes and agitations whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections—institutions which existed at the adoption of the Constitution, and were recognised and protected by it. All must see that, if it were possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent destruction of our happy form of Government, must speedily follow.

I am happy to believe that at every period of our existence as a nation there has existed, and continues to exist, among the great mass of our people, a devotion to the Union of the States which will shield and protect it against the moral treason of any who would seriously contemplate its destruction. To secure a continuance of that devotion, the compromises of the Constitution must not only be preserved, but sectional jealousies and heartburnings must be discountenanced, and all should remember that they are members of the same political family, having a common destiny. To increase the attachment of our people to the Union, our laws should be just. Any policy which shall tend to favor monopolies, or the peculiar interests of sections or classes, must operate to the prejudice of the interests of their fellow citizens, and should be avoided. If the compromises of the Constitution be preserved, if sectional jealousies and heartburnings be discountenanced, if our laws be just, and the Government be practically administered strictly within the limits of power prescribed to it, we may disturb all apprehensions for the safety of the Union.

With these views of the nature, character, and objects of the Government, and the value of the Union, I shall steadily oppose the creation of those institutions and systems which, in their nature, tend to pervert it from its legitimate purposes, and make it the instrument of sections, classes, and individuals. We need no National Banks, or other extraneous institutions, planted around the Government, to control or strengthen it in opposition to the will of its authors. Experience has taught us how unnecessary they are as auxiliaries of the public authorities, how impotent for good, and how powerful for mischief.

Ours was intended to be a plain and frugal Government; and I shall regard it to be my duty to recommend to Congress, and, as far as the Executive is concerned, to enforce, by all the means within my power, the strictest economy in the expenditure of the public money which may be compatible with the public interests.

A national debt has become almost an institution of European monarchies. It is viewed, in some of them, as an essential prop to existing Governments. Melancholy is the condition of that people whose Government can be sustained only by a system which periodically transfers large amounts from the labor of the many to the coffers of the few. Such a system is incompatible with the ends for which our republican Government was instituted. Under a wise policy, the debts contracted in our Revolution and among the war of 1812 have been happily extinguished. By a judicious application of the revenues not required for other necessary purposes, it is not doubted that the debt which has grown out of circumstances of the last few years may be speedily paid off.

I congratulate my fellow-citizens on the entire restoration of the credit of the General Government of the Union and that of many of the States. Happy would it be for the indebted States if they were freed from their liabilities, many of which were incautiously contracted. Although the Government of the Union is neither in a legal nor a moral sense bound for the debts of the States, and it would be a violation of our compact of Union to assume them, yet we cannot but feel a deep interest in seeing all the States meet their public liabilities and pay off their just debts at the earliest practicable period. That they will do so, as soon as it can be done without imposing too heavy burdens on their citizens, there is no reason to doubt. The sound, moral, and honorable feeling of the people of the indebted States cannot be questioned; and we are happy to perceive a settled disposition on their part, as their ability returns, after a season of unexampled pecuniary embarrassment, to pay off all just demands, and to acquiesce in any reasonable measures to accomplish that object.

One of the difficulties which we have had to encounter in the practical administration of the Government consists in the adjustment of our revenue laws and the levy of the taxes necessary for the support of Government. In the general proposition that no more money shall be collected than the necessities of an economical administration shall require, all parties seem to acquiesce. Nor does there seem to be any material difference of opinion as to the absence of right in the Government to tax one section of country, or one class of citizens, or one occupation, for the mere profit of another. "Justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country." I have heretofore declared to my fellow-citizens that, in "my judgment, it is the duty of the Government to extend as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation." I have also declared my opinion to be "in favor of a tariff for revenue," and that, "in adjusting the details of such a tariff, I have sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry;" and that I was "opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue."

The power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," was an indispensable one to be conferred on the Federal Government, which, without it, would possess no means of providing for its own support. In executing this power by levying a tariff of duties for the support of Government, the raising of *revenue* should be the *object*, and *protection* the *incident*. To reverse the principle, and make *protection* the *object* and *revenue* the *incident*, would be to inflict manifest injustice upon all other than the protected interests. In levying duties for revenue, it is doubtless proper to make such discriminations, within the *revenue principle*, as will afford incidental protection to our home interests. Within the revenue limit, there is a discretion to discriminate; beyond that limit, the rightful exercise of the power is not conceded. The incidental protection afforded to our home interests by discriminations within the revenue range, it is believed will be ample. In making discriminations, all our home interests should, as far as practicable, be equally protected. The largest portion of our people are agriculturists. Others are employed in manufactures, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts. They are all engaged in their respective pursuits, and their joint labors constitute the national or home industry. To tax one branch of this home industry for the benefit of another would be unjust. No one of these interests can rightfully claim an advantage over the others, or to be enriched by impoverishing the others. All are equally entitled to the fostering care and protection of the Government. In exercising a sound discretion in levying discriminating duties within the limit prescribed, care should be taken that it be done in a manner not to benefit the wealthy few, at the expense of the toiling millions, by taxing *lowest* the luxuries of life, or articles of superior quality and high price, which can only be consumed by the wealthy; and *highest* the necessaries of life, or articles of coarse quality and low price, which the poor and great mass of our people must consume. The burdens of Government should, as far as practicable, be distributed justly and equally among all classes of our population. These general views, long entertained on this subject, I have deemed it proper to reiterate. It is a subject upon which conflicting interests of sections and occupations are supposed to exist, and a spirit of mutual concession and compromise in adjusting its details should be cherished by every part of our wide spread country, as the only means of preserving harmony and a cheerful acquiescence of all in the operation of our revenue laws. Our patriotic citizens in every part of the Union will readily submit to the payment of such taxes as shall be needed for the support of their Government, whether in peace or in war, if they are so levied as to distribute the burdens as equally as possible among them.

The Republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our Union, to form a part of our Confederacy, and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty, secured and guaranteed by our Constitution. Texas was once a part of our country—was unwisely ceded away to a foreign Power—is now independent, and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory, and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and independent State, in ours. I congratulate my country that, by an act of the late Congress of the United States, the assent of this Government has been given to the reunion; and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms, to consummate an object so important to both.

I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent Powers, competent to contract; and foreign nations have no right to interfere with them, or to take exceptions to their reunion. Foreign Powers are the more to appreciate the true character of our Government. Our Union is a confederation of independent States, whose policy is peace with each other and all the world. To enlarge its limits is to extend the dominion of peace over additional territories and increasing millions. The world has nothing to fear from military ambition in our Government. While the Chief Magistrate and the popular branch of Congress are elected for short terms by the suffrages of those millions who must, in their own persons, bear all the burdens and miseries of war, our Government cannot be otherwise than pacific. Foreign Powers should therefore look on the annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by adding another member to our confederation with the consent of that member—thereby diminishing the chances of war, and opening to them new and ever-increasing markets for their products.

To Texas the reunion is important, because the strong protecting arm of our Government would be extended over her, and the vast resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedily developed; while the safety of New Orleans and of our whole Southwestern frontier against hostile aggression, as well as the interests of the whole Union, would be promoted by it.

In the earlier stages of our national existence the opinion prevailed with some that our system of confederated States could not operate successfully over an extended territory, and serious objections have at different times been made to the enlargement of our boundaries. These objections were earnestly urged when we acquired Louisiana. Experience has shown that they were not well founded. The title of numerous Indian tribes to vast tracts of country has been extinguished. New States have been admitted into the Union. New Territories have been created, and our jurisdiction and laws extended over them. As our population has expanded, the Union has been cemented and strengthened. As our boundaries have been enlarged, and our agricultural population has been spread over a large surface, our federative system has acquired additional strength and security. It may well be doubted whether it would not be in greater danger of overthrow if our present population were confined to the comparatively narrow limits of the original thirteen States, than it is now that they are sparsely settled over a more expanded territory. It is confidently believed that our system may be safely extended to the utmost bounds of our territorial limits, and that, as it shall be extended, the bonds of our Union, so far from being weakened, will become stronger.

None can fail to see the danger to our safety and future peace, if Texas remains an independent State, or becomes an ally or dependency of some foreign nation more powerful than herself. Is there one among our citizens who would not prefer perpetual peace with Texas to occasional wars, which so often occur between bordering independent nations? Is there one who would not prefer free intercourse with her, to high duties on all our products and manufactures which enter her ports or cross her frontiers? Is there one who would not prefer an unrestricted communication with her citizens, to the frontier obstructions which must occur if she remains out of the Union? Whatever is good or evil in the local institutions of Texas will remain her own, whether annexed to the United States or not. None of the present States will be responsible for them any more than they are for the local institutions of each other. They have confederated together for certain specified objects. Upon the same principle that they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas because of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present Union. Perceiving no valid objection to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption vitally affecting the peace, the safety, and the prosperity of both countries, I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis and produced the adoption of our Constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavor, by all constitutional, honorable, and appropriate means, to consummate the expressed will of the People and Government of the United States, by the re-annexation of Texas to our Union at the earliest practicable period.

Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain, by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which extends beyond the limits of Texas, and to the country of the Oregon is "clear and unquestionable," and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children. But eighty years ago our population was confined on the west by the ridge of the Alleghanies. Within that period—within the lifetime, I might say, of some of my hearers—our people, increasing to many millions, have filled the eastern valley of the Mississippi, adventurously ascended the Missouri to its head springs, and are already engaged in establishing the blessings of self-government in valleys of which the rivers flow to the Pacific. The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our emigrants. To us belongs the duty of protecting them adequately wherever they may be upon our soil. The jurisdiction of our laws and the benefits of our republican institutions should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes. The increasing facilities of intercourse will easily bring the States, of which the formation in that part of our territory cannot be long delayed, within the sphere of our federative Union.—In the mean time, every obligation imposed by treaty or conventional stipulations should be sacredly respected.

In the management of our foreign relations, it will be my aim to observe a careful respect for the rights of other nations, while our own will be the subject of constant watchfulness. Equal and exact justice should characterize all our intercourse with foreign countries. All alliances having a tendency to jeopard the welfare and honor of our country, or sacrifice any one of the national interests, will be studiously avoided; and yet no opportunity will be lost to cultivate a favorable understanding with foreign Governments, by which our navigation and commerce may be extended, and the ample products of our fertile soil, as well as the manufactures of our skilful artisans, find a ready market and remunerating prices in foreign countries.

In taking care that the laws be faithfully executed," a strict performance of duty will be exacted from all public officers. From those officers, especially, who are charged with the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, will prompt and rigid accountability be required. Any culpable failure or delay on their part to account for the moneys entrusted to them, at the times and in the manner required by law, will, in every instance, terminate the official connexion of such defaulting officer with the Government.

Although, in our country, the Chief Magistrate must, almost of necessity, be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures, yet, in his official action, he should not be the President of a part only, but of the whole people of the United States. While he executes the laws with an impartial hand, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully carries out in the Executive Department of the Government the principles and policy of those who have chosen him, he should not be unmindful that our fellow-citizens who have differed with him in opinion are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments, and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and regard.

Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the co-ordinate departments of the Government in conducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have been assigned me by the people, again humbly supplicating that Divine Being, who has watched over and protected our beloved country from its infancy to the present hour, to continue His gracious benedictions upon us, that we may continue to be a prosperous and happy people.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

THE LAST HOURS OF CONGRESS.

Our reporters have industriously supplied us with notes of the Proceedings of the two Houses of Congress previous to the adjournment on Monday night of which we regret being obliged to defer the publication to our next.

We sum up the leading incidents of the night in the following paragraphs:

The two Houses sat, busily engaged, until nearly three o'clock yesterday morning.

All the *annual* appropriation bills finally passed, and have become laws.

The bill making appropriations for the improvement of harbors and rivers, and for the continuation of the Cumberland road, including more beneficial legislation than all the other acts of the session put together, which had passed the House of Representatives, was taken up in the Senate late in the night, passed, returned to the House without amendment, presented to the President, and by him retained without being either approved or returned to the body in which it originated, and thus *was lost;* a loss greatly to be regretted, though it has only shared the fate of a great many important and desirable bills which did not get as far as that on their passage.

The Senate also, late at night, took up and passed several bills of secondary importance from the House, which lay on its table in a state to allow of their being acted upon, and which have become laws.

We made efforts yesterday to get up a list of the acts which have been passed during the session that has just closed. But the Capitol was given up to other than legislative business, and our efforts were entirely in vain. We hope to succeed better to-day, and to furnish the list to our readers to-morrow.

One incident of the night which we delight to record was a decisive victory over the Executive Veto, being the first such victory ever achieved in this Government. A bill had passed both Houses, and been sent to the President, to forbid the construction of revenue cutters, at the Executive pleasure, without the previous authority of Congress. This bill was returned by the President to the Senate, in which body it originated, with his objections to it; and the question being again taken on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the President's objections, the vote was, yeas 40, nays *one*. On reaching the House of Representatives it was again passed by that body, yeas 126, nays 31.—So, passing both bodies by more than a two-thirds vote, it has become a law, in defiance of the Veto.

The Senate held no Executive Session on Monday, so that a large number of nominations to office made by the late President, remaining unacted upon at the close of the Session, have fallen to the ground. Among them was the nomination to the much-coveted appointment of Consul of the United States at Liverpool.

In both the Senate and the House of Representatives votes of thanks were passed to their Presiding Officers; which were acknowledged in both cases by appropriate replies, which we expect to give to our readers to-morrow.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE SENATE.

The Senate of the United States met yesterday in Extra Session, being convoked, as is usual, by the late President, to hold counsel with his successor after his induction to office.

All the new Senators Elect were present and were sworn in; after which the Vice President, being also sworn into office, took the Chair of the Senate, relinquished to him by Mr. Mangum, who has so long filled it with the general approbation.—*Ib.*

An Indisposition [illegible] the proceedings of the Senate last evening was the passage of a Resolution (on motion of Mr. Walker, Miss.) directing the allowance to the Hon. W. P. Mangum, President of the Senate since the death of President Harrison, of a compensation equal to that which the Vice President, had he remained in office to discharge the duties of that station, would have received. This is a compliment justly due to that gentleman for his assiduous, faithful and impartial discharge of the duties devolved upon him, and has been paid in a manner which cannot but be most grateful to his own feelings and to those of his friends.

National Intelligencer.

THE PROGRESS OF "ANNEXATION."

We copy the following, not because we enter into the *feeling* which seems to have prompted it, but to give the reader the benefit of the information which it imparts of the scheme of annexation, and also of its origin, which it now appears is not justly attributable to President Tyler and Mr. Upshur, as heretofore supposed, but to *other* counsels.

FROM THE GLOBE OF TUESDAY NIGHT.

"*Mr. Tyler's Haste.*—We understand that Mr. Tyler mounted one of his relations [Mr. Walker, Miss.] as an express *to hasten to communicate to Texas that he, as President of the United States, had made the election us to the alternatives contained in the act of Congress, looking to the admission of Texas into the Union;* and that he had chosen that alternative which it is known could not have commanded a majority in the Senate, and had rejected that which carried the majority in the House up from twenty-one to *fifty-six*.

"Mr. Tyler knows well that Congress did not intend to entrust the discretionary power of the act to his hands. He knows well that, if he had appointed the commissioners necessary under one of the alternatives of the act, they would not have been confirmed to carry out his instructions. He has thus forced upon that portion of the legislative enactment which it acceded to by Texas, *may involve future difficulties in our own Congress*, and mar *the concord existing among the friends of the measure*, which can alone ensure it a happy consummation. Had he taken the alternative, meant by the law to be tendered on the American President whose duty it was to effect the measure, from him, and given it to the Texan Executive.

"But, apart from all considerations of public policy, what will the country think of the *propriety* and decorum of this attempt to forestall the action of the Chief Magistrate chosen by the people with an official eye to this question, and to whom *alone* it was in his official action [illegible] part only, but of the States."

The cast of the C[illegible]

THE N[illegible]

The following App[illegible] by the President of t[illegible] vice and consent of t[illegible]

Secretary of Stat[illegible]
Secretary of the T[illegible]
Secretary at War[illegible]
Attorney General[illegible]
Postmaster Gener[illegible]

GEORGE BANCROFT [illegible] in connexion with the *Navy*, but that nom[illegible] Senate until to-day.

The Globe is deli[illegible] Constitution, the Cal[illegible] a word of comment.

THE NEW SEN[illegible]

mance of the custom[illegible] The terms of 17 Sen[illegible] day, of whom Mess[illegible] Fairfield. Huntington [illegible] been re-elected, and [illegible] new credentials. M[illegible] Greene, Johnson, Sp[illegible] fied in place of form[illegible] Messrs. Rives, Foste[illegible]

The Vice Preside[illegible] office by Mr. Mangu[illegible] and took his seat as [illegible] ing an appropriate sp[illegible] After attending th[illegible] Senate adjourned to [illegible] the 5th.

The Senate sat w[illegible] without, we believe, [illegible] and then adjourned [illegible] give time to the Pres[illegible] the many and import[illegible] termination of the se[illegible] upon them, or which [illegible] President now to va[illegible] Senate will remain in [illegible]

Nat[illegible]

THE SOUTHER[illegible] ED.—We learn fro[illegible] Southern Louisiana [illegible] hesitate to express, [illegible] deep indignation at [illegible] from the State Depa[illegible] selection made by P[illegible] clared it a Cabinet [illegible] ity.

The Washington [illegible] Mercury thus vents [illegible]

"As to the new C[illegible] now be considered a[illegible] is concerned. He i[illegible] partment. Mr Buc[illegible] Calhoun was not p[illegible] party purpose, but b[illegible] for objects pre-emin[illegible] most important issu[illegible] to the Southern Stat[illegible] Oregon negotiation[illegible] President whose ele[illegible] ten of the South to[illegible] tent with propriety[illegible] from office. But [illegible] New York could o[illegible] Calhoun, and ac[illegible] friends are justly in[illegible] priety of throwing a[illegible] to replace it with th[illegible] Mr. Burke of New[illegible] with "political rotte[illegible] terial that has again[illegible] cratic party, and th[illegible] for the new Admini[illegible] the proscription as i[illegible] mers morning."

"It is clear that [illegible] the Union desires [illegible] Reformer has no n[illegible] them, than a polic[illegible] Rule of the House [illegible] Mr. Calhoun ejecte[illegible] truly, a pleasant su[illegible] one thing more re[illegible] Presidential Electi[illegible] the new Administ[illegible] mark me."

We, in common [illegible] no sympathy with [illegible] Calhoun and the m[illegible] ty never had any b[illegible] if they can be taug[illegible] out of office, so be i[illegible] the Post Office sin[illegible] he belongs to the [illegible] should have made [illegible] bly would, if they [illegible] he does of himself.

HISTORY OF [illegible] refer the reader to [illegible] to Revolutionary L[illegible]

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26.—Schrs. Wm. Henry from Charleston; Samuel Hyman from Middleton, N. C. 27.—Brig Rupert from Port Royal, Martinique. March 1—Brig Noble from Charleston; Schrs. E. S. Powell from N. York, Alarie from do., Leander from Charleston. 3.—Brs. brigs Falcon from Jamaica, Agnes from do. 4.—Schr. Monsoon from Philadelphia; Sloop [illegible] Sherwood from Jacksonville, E. F. 5.—Schr. Patident from St. Thomas.

WATCHES,
Watches and Jewelry!!

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Jan'y 24, 1845.—4?3m. (Up Stairs.)

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1845.

NEWSPAPER AGENCY.—Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his Offices, No. 160 Nassau Street, New York. No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, No. 16 State Street, Boston, and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert-st., Baltimore, is Agent for this paper, to receive Advertisements, Subscriptions, &c.

☞ Merchants are referred to the Baltimore advertisement in this paper.

President Polk's Inaugural Address, which we publish entire in this paper, appears to call for but little comment, either of praise or censure, there being in it nothing especially interesting or new. It is very decided upon the Bank, Texas, and Oregon, and repeats and re-affirms his Tariff views as developed, (or rather *concealed,*) in the celebrated electioneering letter to Kane, which the Tariff Locofocos of the North construed into first-rate Protective Tariff doctrine, whilst the anti-Tariff men of this region read it as conveying equally decided anti-Tariff views.

It is not a pleasant reflection, that circumstances have rendered it necessary to declare on such an occasion, that defaulters will be removed on the discovery of their faithlessness. But the example of Van Buren's toleration of the roguries of Harris, Swartwout, &c., made it necessary; and we may only hope that the threat will be rigidly enforced.

The National Intelligencer says,—

There is a sentence towards the close of the Address which we should be glad to be able to construe, as it is construed by some, to indicate a determination to act as President independently of party considerations. The essence of it, however, seems to us to lie in the phrase which we have emphasized in the following extract, and to acknowledge himself bound, beyond the power of emancipation, to party principles and measures:

"Although, in our country, the Chief Magistrate *must almost of necessity be chosen by a party,* AND STAND PLEDGED TO ITS PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES, yet in his official action he should not be President of a part only, but of the whole People of the United States."

The cast of the Cabinet will be found below:—

WASHINGTON, March 6.

THE NEW CABINET.

The following Appointments were yesterday made by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate:

Secretary of State, JAMES BUCHANAN.
Secretary of the Treasury, ROBERT J. WALKER.
Secretary at War, WILLIAM L. MARCY.
Attorney General, JOHN Y. MASON.
Postmaster General, CAVE JOHNSON.

GEORGE BANCROFT was nominated to the Senate, in connexion with the above, to be *Secretary of the Navy,* but that nomination was laid over by the Senate until to-day.

The Globe is delighted with the Cabinet. The Constitution, the Calhoun organ, publishes it without a word of comment.

THE NEW SENATE.—This body met, in pursuance of the customary call, on the 4th of March. The terms of 17 Senators expired with the preceding day, of whom Messrs. Benton, Dayton, Dickinson, Fairfield, Huntington, Phelps, and Sturgeon, have been re-elected, and were again sworn in under their new credentials. Messrs. Cass, Clayton, Corwin, Greene, Johnson, Speight, and Webster, were qualified in place of former members; and the seats of Messrs. Rives, Foster, and White, remain unfilled.

The Vice President, Mr Dallas, was sworn into office by Mr. Mangum, the late President pro tem., and took his seat as President of the Senate, delivering an appropriate speech.

After attending the Inauguration in a body, the Senate adjourned to meet in Executive Session on the 5th.

The Senate sat with closed doors on Thursday, without, we believe, acting upon any appointments, and then adjourned over to Monday, apparently to give time to the President to prepare nominations for the many and important offices left vacant by the late termination of the session of Congress without acting upon them, or which it may be the intention of the President now to vacate. It is supposed that the Senate will remain in session yet some days.

National Intelligencer of Saturday.

THE SOUTHERN LOCOFOCOS BETRAYED.—We learn from undoubted sources, that the Southern Locofoco Members of Congress did not hesitate to express, in promiscuous company, their deep indignation at the dismissal of Mr. Calhoun from the State Department, and indeed at the entire selection made by Polk for his Cabinet. They declared it a Cabinet wanting in talent and in popularity.

The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury thus vents his indignation:—

"As to the new Cabinet, my prognostications may now be considered as realised, so far as Mr. Calhoun is concerned. He has not been offered the State Department. Mr Buchanan is to take his place. Mr. Calhoun was not put in office by a party, or for a party purpose, but by the general voice of the country, for objects pre-eminently national. He has made up most important issues with foreign governments, vital to the Southern States; he is now in the midst of the Oregon negotiation. It was not thought that a President whose elevation he cordially aided—a citizen of the South too,—could have deemed it consistent with propriety, duty or policy, to dismiss him from office. But Texas, it was said, hung on it. New York could only be gained by sacrificing Mr. Calhoun, and accordingly he is sacrificed. His friends are justly indignant, and cannot see the propriety of throwing away a staunch and tried timber, to replace it with that very portion of the party which Mr. Burke of New Hampshire has rightly charged with "political rottenness,"—the same faithless material that has again and again wrecked the Democratic party, and that bids fair to do the same office for the new Administration. Mr. Calhoun will meet the proscription as it becomes him—"calm as a summers morning."

"It is clear that neither of the two great parties of the Union desires reform in the Government; and a Reformer has no more chance for fair play among them, than a policeman among thieves. The 21st Rule of the House repealed—the Tariff unaltered—Mr. Calhoun ejected from the State Department—truly, a pleasant succession of events! There is but one thing more required to crown the results of the Presidential Election—make the *Globe* the organ of the new Administration. And that will be done too, mark me."

We, in common with the Whigs generally, have no sympathy with the disappointed Chivalry. Mr. Calhoun and the more respectable portion of his party never had any business in the Locofoco ranks, and if they can be taught that truth only by being kicked out of office, so be it. As for Saunders, who has lost the Post Office simply because of his Calhounism, he belongs to the Locofocos, naturally, and they should have made an exception of him,—and probably would, if they had thought as highly of him as he does of himself.

HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We refer the reader to Gov. Graham's Circular relative to Revolutionary Documents.

HON. EDMUND DEBERRY.—The Wilmington Journal notices the vote of Mr. Deberry against the bill to admit the Territories of Florida and Iowa into the Union as States, and, after confessing its ignorance of the motive for the vote, goes on to suggest an unworthy one, viz: that he wished to gain favor with the Quakers of Guilford, at the expense of his duty and the wishes of his other constituents. The vote is very easily accounted for, we presume, though we have had no direct information from Mr. D. on the subject. It is asserted, that there are provisions in the Constitution of Iowa, inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the United States. But for this fact, or belief, it is not probable, or scarcely possible, that there would have been a single vote against the bill in either House of Congress.

Perhaps the Journal would have refrained from the insinuation of such a motive for the vote, if it had known, that Mr. Deberry is not a candidate for re-election to Congress, and therefore could have no motive for courting the favor of the Quakers or any body else in Guilford.

And now that he is retiring from public life, we may be permitted to say, that in our opinion there has been in the Halls of Congress no man who has more faithfully, more intelligently, or more understandingly, performed the responsible duties of a Representative, than EDMUND DEBERRY. More brilliant men there are, more learned, more influential, more noisy; but not one of sounder judgment, or purer or more stainless public and private character.

IMPERTINENCE PROPERLY REBUKED.—In the proceedings of the House on one of the last days of the late session of Congress, we find the following, which we copy for the double purpose of showing how signally Mr. Rayner repelled the impudent taunt of Mr. Pettit, that notorious Representative of Indiana, (a State which has in fact, if not in form, repudiated her honest debts,) and of glorying over the fact, that in the midst of every species of repudiation and roguery in other States, the Representative of North Carolina was able to hold up his head with the proud declaration, that not only has *she* not repudiated, but that all parties, Whigs and Democrats, are alike determined that she shall preserve her integrity untarnished:—

"Mr. Barringer, to place all the States on a footing of equality, moved an amendment to grant to each of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, five hundred thousand acres of public land, to be selected and entered by the States respectively from any of the public lands subject to entry and sale, in lots not less than 320 acres—the said lands to be sold by the United States as other public lands, and the proceeds, as received, to be paid over to the States entitled to the same; this provision or grant not to be construed to affect the claims of those States to a pro rata distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands according to their respective representative population; and the inequalities in this grant shall be compensated for or arranged in future distributions.

"The proposition was rejected.

"Mr. Rayner subsequently renewed the amendment moved by his colleague, Mr. Barringer, and rejected, for a grant of five hundred thousand acres of public land to certain States above named, modified so as to include in the grant *every State of the Union.*

"Mr. Rayner made a few brief remarks to explain and enforce his amendment.

"Mr. Pettit said that North Carolina had sold her back lands and put the money in her own treasury and used it for her own purposes; that she was now probably poor and *pinched* in her circumstances, and, in her old age and decrepitude, wanted the young States of the West to come forward and relieve her distresses.

"Mr. Rayner replied that he did not intend to go into an elaborate defence of his State. North Carolina had not sold all her back or unsettled lands and pocketed the money. No, she had made vast cessions to the United States without condition or reward. If she was poor, *her* integrity had never been questioned, *her* honor never tarnished; she was proverbial for honesty and fair dealing; *she* had never repudiated her honest debts, and never would, but had at all times and under all circumstances promptly met and fulfilled all her obligations. Her responsibilities had never been bawled around the world at a fourth of their value, nor would they ever be. He was happy to inform Mr. P that the Democrats of North Carolina upon that subject were as sound as the Whigs themselves."

The amendment was again rejected, 85 to 46.—Messrs. Barringer, Clingman, Deberry, and Rayner, voting for it; and Messrs. Arrington, Daniel, and Reid against it. Messrs. McKay and Saunders not voting.

DECIDEDLY VERDENT.—The great men of the great nation of South Carolina sometimes advance notions which would be considered exceedingly simple if they originated any where else. Mr. McDuffie's "Forty bale Theory" was one of these. The thing was perfectly absurd. But what of that? Mr. McDuffie was a great man, and South Carolina a great State, and so he and she stuck to it, and continue to stick to it, though all the rest of the world laughed. The public is just favored with another bright conception of his, being nothing less than a new mode of making peace between nations that have been at war. It is disclosed in the following passage between Mr. Crittenden and himself, in the Texas debate in the Senate:

"Mr. Crittenden turned again to the argument of Mr. McDuffie, that the power given by the Constitution to Congress to declare war, to regulate commerce, to raise armies and build navies was as great, and of the same nature, as that given to the same branch of the Government to annex foreign territory, and asked if it was an agreement or treaty with a foreign power on the part of Congress to declare war against the same? Congress could declare war, but the treaty making power must be resorted to to effect peace. He asked the gentleman from South Carolina in what manner Congress could make peace?

Mr. McDuffie—By withdrawing our army and navy.

Mr. Crittenden—That would make peace on our side only—there were two sides to all wars.

Mr. McDuffie—The President and two-thirds of the Senate would hardly carry on the war long after Congress had withdrawn and disbanded the army and navy.

Mr. Crittenden—We might not carry on the war, it is true, but it would be a very favorable time for our enemy to carry it on, much to our disadvantage. (A general laugh.)

MORE COTTON BURNT.—Two fires have occurred within a few days at Charleston, by which 1000 bales of Cotton piled up on the wharves, and other property to the further amount of 8 or 10,000 dollars, were destroyed. And a fire at Savannah destroying a Cotton Warehouse and 2000 bales of Cotton. All insured.

The frequent fires in Charleston recently, being attributed entirely to incendiarism, a reward of $1000 has been offered for the detection of the perpetrator. A negro boy is in jail in Savannah on a charge of setting the fire in that place.

The large Cotton Ginhouse of Isaiah Respass, in the vicinity of Raleigh, was fired on the 4th, and destroyed.

Two houses in Roxborough, Person County, N. C. were destroyed by fire on the 28th ult., and a young man named Edwards is in jail on suspicion of the Arson.

The Intelligencer publishes a list of the Acts and Joint Resolutions of the late Session, 94 in number, of which all are either purely private or local except the following:—

An act to change the time of holding the Federal Courts in Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.

To reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenues of the Post Office Department.

Relating to revenue cutters and steamers.

To provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries.

To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the enlistment of boys into the naval service, and to extend the term of enlistment of seamen."

To authorize a relocation of land warrants numbers three, four, and five, granted by Congress to General Lafayette.

Restricting the grant of pensions in certain cases.

To authorize the South Carolina Railroad Company to import certain pipes and machinery free of duty.

Supplementary to an act entitled "An act to fix the value of certain moneys of account in computations at the custom-houses."

A resolution explanatory of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1845."

For distributing the work on the Exploring Expedition.

An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July, 1845, and ending on the 13th day of June, 1846.

For the relief of the President and Directors of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

Making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending June 30, 1846.

For the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union.

Making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1846.

Making appropriation for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1846.

Making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846.

Supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union, and for other purposes.

Supplementary to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union.

Making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846.

Making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1846.

Providing payment for certain military services in Florida.

To establish certain post routes.

Making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1846.

To establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors of President and Vice President in all the States in the Union.

Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th June, 1846, and for other purposes.

Joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States.

Authorizing the Postmaster General of the United States to contract with railroad companies in certain cases, without advertising for proposals therefor.

Directing the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever any States shall have been or may be in default for the payment of interest or principal on investments in its stocks or bonds held by the United States in trust, to retain certain moneys to which such State is entitled, for the purpose therein named.

To fix the time when the act to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenue of the Post Office Department, passed at this session, shall go into effect.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW.—We have received the 2d No. (the 1st failed to reach us,) of "The American Review, a Whig Journal of Politics, Literature, Art and Science," published under the auspices of all the most prominent Whig Members of the late Congress, by G. H. Colton, 118 Nassau street, New York, in monthly Nos. of upwards of 100 closely printed pages, at $5 a year.

The Editor has adopted for his motto, the true Whig resolution, "TO STAND BY THE CONSTITUTION." Whatever of evil may befall our Country: however that Constitution may be violated by a reckless party which looks only to ends, without regard to means,—let Whigs ever stand by that to them sacred charter of our liberties, convinced that when they can no longer uphold it there will be little left worth contending for in the government.

Among the twelve articles in the present No., the first is on "the result of the late election;" the second, on "Lynch Law and Vengeance," presents a graphic picture of the state of morals in the new State of Texas. There are others on Alison's History, Post Office Reform, &c. which, as far as we have had an opportunity of examining, exhibit much talent and research.

We will take pleasure in showing the work to our Whig friends, and in forwarding their subscriptions for it.

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.—We learn from the Asheville Messenger, that it is understood that not only is the Hon. Thos. L. Clingman a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Mountain District which he at present so ably represents, but that the Hon. James Graham, the former Member, and Gen. B. M. Edney, are likewise candidates. We agree with the Messenger, that, though there would be no danger of the election of a Locofoco even should all three of the Above Whigs continue in the field, yet that it is desirable, for the sake of harmony, that a Convention be held to make a selection between them. We hope that a Convention will be held, and that it will be so constituted as to command the respect and deference of all.

MORE COUNTERFEIT GOLD.—Besides the imitation half eagles which we mentioned some weeks ago, and which have not only been palmed off here, but in other counties, we saw a few days ago, a counterfeit quarter eagle, which, like the others, was calculated to deceive the unsuspecting, but, like them, was materially deficient in weight, when compared with a genuine coin. The one we saw had the small letter O under the eagle, purporting that it was coined at the New Orleans Branch Mint. We caution our readers against the imposture. Let them take no such coin without careful examination, or at all from a suspicious person. Cannot some means be adopted to discover the location of the Mint? If not, it may well be feared that gold will be no more safe than "Bank rags."

The Northern papers mention a still more dangerous counterfeit, viz: a sovereign, with the head of George IV, and date 1824, of full weight, but worth only $4 26, whilst the genuine coin is worth $4 83 to $4 86. The balance of the weight is made up of silver and copper. The loss to the holder, and gain to the counterfeiter, is 57 to 60 cents, on each coin, or 13 to 14 per cent.

A new Post Office has been established in Sampson County, about midway between Clinton and Warsaw, called Spring Vale, Faisonville, and Ed. Vail, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The National Intelligencer confirms the reports which have been in circulation for some few days past, to the effect that Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, has signified to this government the termination of his mission, in consequence of the passage of the act annexing Texas to the United States.

He has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State entering a solemn protest, in the name of his government, against that law, which he declares to be an act of aggression the most unjust that modern history records, being, as he alleges, the spoliation of a friendly nation of a considerable part of its territory.

The Minister has asked for his passports, it being his intention to leave Washington for New York as early as practicable, and there to embark for Mexico.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—The Governor's Council met at Raleigh on Wednesday last,—present six out of the seven members,—and confirmed the following nominations of Gov. Graham:

Directors of the Literary Fund.—Charles Manly and David W. Stone of Raleigh, and R. L. Myers of Washington.

Board of Internal Improvement.—Cadwallader Jones, Sen., of Orange, and Dr. Frederick J. Hill of Brunswick.

WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT, &c.—We see that on the morning of the last day of the Session, a bitter altercation took place between Gen. Saunders, and Cave Johnson, and Weller of Ohio, all Locos. Saunders was replying with bitterness to Johnson (who has beat him in the race for the Post Office spoils,) when Weller, who was in the Speaker's Chair, attempted to put him down, ordering him to take his seat. Saunders refused, protesting in a very emphatic and indignant manner, against the course of the Speaker pro tem., charging him with glaring inconsistency, disregard of the rules, &c. Weller appealed to the House to protect him against the denunciations of Saunders. In the midst of the confusion, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and sustained Johnson and Weller in the motion which had given rise to the altercation.

We gather these particulars from the Baltimore Patriot and other sources.

OREGON.—The Senate refused, on the last day of the Session, 23 to 21, to take up the bill which had passed the House, to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon, the passage of which would almost certainly have involved us in difficulties with England.

We seldom think it worth while to notice the abuse of the North Carolinian; and we only do so now to say, that every allegation it made last week respecting the Observer, whether of positive assertion or of supposition, is utterly and entirely false,—as false as its assertion that the Editor of the Raleigh Register, (who was born in Raleigh,) is an Englishman. We entertain no such sentiments as are attributed to us, and made no such charge against President Tyler.

DUTIES ON LUMBER AND RICE AT HAVANA.—The prices of these two articles will be injuriously affected by a late order of the Spanish government, re-imposing the duties formerly collected on them in the Island of Cuba, which were abolished for six months from the 6th of October last, but were renewed without a day's notice, on the 20th ult.

The National Theatre, and seven or eight dwellings, and some stables, &c. were destroyed by fire in Washington City on Wednesday night last. No insurance. The performance was going on, before a large audience, when it first broke out, but all escaped without serious injury. The Globe office was in great danger but escaped.

SANTA ANNA.—An arrival at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, has brought papers to the 10th ult.—a week later than before. Santa Anna was still in prison, his fate undecided, and no indication as to what it will be.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 5th, 1845.

The Undersigned most respectfully invites public notice to the following Resolution, adopted by the General Assembly at its last Session, viz:

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to collect, if possible, such papers as may be necessary to complete the series of Letter Books, and have them copied and arranged, under his supervision; and to obtain, as far as practicable, either the original papers, or copies of the proceedings of the several Town, County, and District Committees, organized in the Province, in compliance with the recommendation of the Continental Congress of 1774, for the purpose of carrying into effect the Articles of American Association, and the proceedings of the various Committees and Council of Safety, subsequently convened under the authority of the Provincial Legislature, &c.

It will be observed that the Resolution requires the collection of two classes of Documents:

1st. The Correspondence of the Executive Department, from the adoption of the Constitution in 1776, till the latter part of the year 1784; when it was first made the duty of the Governor, by Act of the General Assembly, to keep a Letter Book, for the purpose of recording all important letters. This period embraces the entire Administrations of the three first Governors, viz: Caswell, Nash and Burke. The Correspondence of Governor Burke exists, as I am informed, in a good state of preservation, and can be readily obtained. A part of that of Governor Caswell has been found in the Department of State, since the adjournment of the Legislature, corresponding in the Nos. of the Packages, and in other particulars, with a memorandum left by him of his public papers, stated to have been deposited in that Office; and the rest, it is believed, are also there. Of the papers of Governor Nash, none have been as yet discovered, except Letters written to him by the Board of War of the State, which held its session first at Hillsborough, and subsequently at Halifax, from the 14th of September, 1780, until the 30th of January, 1781, copies of which are recorded on the Journal of the Board, preserved in the Department of State. Frequent entries also appear on that Journal, of letters said to have been received from him, and "numbered and filed," but not copied. As his death occurred but a few years after his Administration, and during the early childhood of his only surviving son, this gentleman, in reply to inquiries from me, is unable to give any information respecting them. If yet in existence, and not among the masses of old Documents in the Capitol, they may, most probably, be found in the Town of New Bern, the residence of their Author during the time he held the Office of Governor.

2d. The second class of Documents, relates to the period which preceded the organization of the State Government under the Constitution, from 1774 to December, 1776. A large Manuscript bound Volume, in the Office of the Secretary of State, contains the Journals of

1. A Provincial Convention, or Congress, at New-Bern, on the 5th of August, 1770, at which were appointed the first Delegates to the Continental Congress in the following month.

2. A similar Convention at the same place, 3d of April, 1775.

3. A Congress at Hillsborough, 20th August, 1775.

4. A Provincial Council at Johnston Court House, 18th of October, 1775.

*5. A Provincial Council at Johnston Court House, 18th of December, 1775.

6. A Provincial Council at New Bern, 28th February, 1776.

7. A Congress at Halifax, 4th of April, 1776.

8. A Council of Safety at Wilmington, 5th June, 1776.

9. The Journal of the Congress, or Convention, at Halifax, 19th of November, 1776, which formed the Constitution, is in a separate Volume.

The Provincial Congresses or Conventions, and in their recess, the Provincial Councils exercised all the general powers of Government, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive, from the dissolution of the Royal Government, until the present organization. But besides these general depositories of the Sovereign powers of the State, there were Town, County and District Committees in the several Sections, who exercised a local jurisdiction "in compliance with the recommendation of the first Continental Congress for the purpose of carrying into effect the articles of American Associations." The Memorials of the proceedings of these Committees, can be obtained only in the Districts where they acted; and the object of this publication, is to request those having control of any such papers, as are comprehended in the above Resolution, to comply with the patriotic desires of the Legislature, in forwarding them to this Office, to be arranged and preserved for public inspection. Or, at least, to grant a temporary use of them for the purpose of examination and making copies; after which, if desired, they will be returned.

Gentlemen in the different Counties, where such Memorials exist, who have leisure and take an interest in such investigation, are particularly solicited to lend their aid in seconding the efforts of the Government to rescue from oblivion, these honorable testimonials of our Revolutionary History.

The assistance of the Newspaper Press is also invoked, by copying this article.

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

*There is a duplicate of this in a single pamphlet, MS.

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. A. Baker, Col. JOHN WORTHY CAMERON to Mrs. CAROLINE M. COVINGTON, daughter of William Crawford, dec'd.

In Chatham county, on the 4th ult., by G. W. Goldston, Esq., Mr. SIMPSON H. STALEY, of Randolph county, to Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of Mr. Oren S. Evans, of Chatham.

In Greensborough, on the 5th inst., by Rev. Wm. Paisley, Mr. THOMAS BEARD to Miss ELIZABETH GULLETT.

In Stokes county, on the 27th ult., by William Withers, Esq., JOHN P. SMITH, Esq. of Okesburg, to Miss M. G. DALTON, daughter of Daniel Dalton, Esq.

On the 28th ult., by Rev. William W. Turner, Mr. JESSE A. INGOLE to Miss ELIZABETH RICH, daughter of Thomas Rich of Guilford county.

DIED,

In this county, on the 2d inst. Mr. MICHAEL D. KING, aged 55 years.

In Wilmington, on the 27th ult., within three hours of each other, of Typhus fever, Miss M. SOPHIA GIBBS, aged 22, and Miss SUSAN B. GIBBS, aged 18, daughters of Mr. Robert Gibbs. They were buried on Friday morning, in the same grave, near the Church at Wrightsville Sound.

At Whiteville, of Scarlet Fever, WILLIAM H., infant son of Capt. Stephen Inman, aged 1 year 10 months and 21 days. "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."—[*Com.*

In Huntsville, Surry County, on Sunday the 16th ult., PETER CLINGMAN, Esq., long a highly respectable and respected citizen of that place.

In Charlotte, on the 27th ult., after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZA ALEXANDER.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 27th ult., Dr. M. W. ALEXANDER.

In Davie county, on the 23d ultimo, of Pneumonia, Mrs. CATHARINE WILLSON, consort of Wm. B. Willson, in the 61st year of her age. Also, on the 2cth ultimo, JOHN HAUSE, aged about 30 years.

In Salisbury, on the 4th instant, after a severe but short illness, Mrs. ELIZA BROWN, consort of Col. J. M. Brown.

At her residence in Randolph county, on the 21st ult., GIZEAL HARPER, aged 90 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MARCH 12.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 75	Lead, bar,		5 a 6	
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel, inf. bl.		$7 25	
Bacon,	5½ a 6	No. 1,			
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,		25 a 30	
Butter,	12 a 15	Oats,		50 a 35	
Bale Rope,	7 a 10	Oil, Linseed,		75 a 80	
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Nails, cut,		5 a 5½	
Cotton,	5 a 5½	Powder, keg,		$6	
Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20	Rags,		2	
Corn,	40 a 50	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9½		
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14		
Candles, E. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	14 a 16		
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50		
Feathers,	28 a 30	Sack,	$2 a $2 25		
Flaxseed,	$1 15 a $1 25	Tallow,	6 a 7		
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box, ¼ x,	$10		
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½		
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	70 a 85		
Lard,	7 a 8	Whiskey,	28 a 30		
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 14 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—Nothing of consequence doing in Cotton; last sale at 5 a 5¼. Flour 3½ a 4. But little Produce of any kind in market this week, and no change in prices to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET—MARCH 5.

No change in the price of turpentine since our last report, 2 20.

Tar is at 1 25, the rate for several days past.

Rafts of mill timber are in good demand at 5 to 6½ dls. Some lots of shipping quality, extreme lengths, have been sold at 7½, 8, and 8½ dls.

Of flooring boards we hear of sales at 11½ dls.; do. of wide boards and scantling at 9; those last are rather on a decline. Sales of R. O. dressed hhd. staves at 12½ and 14 dls.; of shingles, good, at 2½.

Cuba molasses is selling from the wharf in lots at 21½ and 22 cts.

200 bags St. Domingo coffee, fair quality, brought 5⅞ cents.—*Chronicle.*

Cotton at Columbia 4½ to 5¾. At New York 4¾ to 6¼,—a decline of ⅛ to ¼. At Macon 3½ to 5¼. At Columbus 3½ to 5. At New Orleans 5½ to 7½, extremes.

At Charleston, Cotton 4½ to 6¾. Two cargoes N. C. Corn, of superior quality, brought 52 and 56 cts. per bushel.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,611,216 bales, against 1,344,662 last year.

NOTICE.

JUST received on consignment, the running works of two four horse Wagons. Also, one four horse Wagon, with cover, &c. complete, ready for the road. All of which are warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

Also for sale, two likely young MULES.

JAMES S. GRANT.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1845. 49tf

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 21st January last, a negro man named BILL, about 20 or 21 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, rather stout built, and of a copper color, with thick lips, and a small scar on his left cheek. The above reward will be given, if caught in this county, or Ten Dollars, if taken up in any other county and lodged in Jail, or delivered at my Plantation, 6 miles East of Fayetteville.

ARCH'D HOLMES.

March 10, 1845. 49tf

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, my negro fellow JORDAN. He is about 37 years of age, six feet high, very black. When he went off, had on a light colored roundabout coat, and high crowned hat. He has a wife and children at Donald Street's, in this county, and may be lurking thereabouts, or he may have gone to Stokes county in this State, and is ranging about there. I purchased him of Col. Matthew R. Moore of said county, in 1833 or 1834. I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars if delivered to me, or Ten Dollars if put in Moore County Jail, and all reasonable expenses paid,—or in proportion for any Jail in the State, so that I get him again.

N. MAC LERAN.

Moore County, March 10, 1845. 49-4w

To Country Merchants.

WHOLESALE HOUSES, BALTIMORE.

THE undersigned, Merchants, Manufacturers and Dealers of the city of BALTIMORE, being fully supplied with

GOODS

in their respective Departments, suited to the *Spring and Summer Trade,* avail themselves of the opportunity afforded through the medium of the Newspapers, to invite Country Merchants to an examination of their several Stocks and Prices.

The superior advantages which this market affords, in many respects, to Country Dealers; the facilities for travelling and transportation, and a disposition on our part to offer every inducement to purchasers, both in terms and prices, will, we hope, attract old and new customers, to whom this invitation is respectfully addressed.

Importers and Dealers in Silk and Fancy Dry Goods.

B. F. Gardner & Co., No. 279 Market st.

Domestic Cotton and Woollen Goods.

John H. Duvall & Co., No. 281 Market st.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Pendleton, Riely & Co., No. 277 Market st.
Whiteley, Gwyn & Co., " 243 " "
Wilkins & Winn, " 245 " "
Pittman, Phillips & Co., " 256 " "
Hopkins & Hall, " 258 " "
Winchester, Irwin & Co., " 294 " "
Davidson & Sanders, " 298 " "
Easter & Co., " 259 " "
corner of Hanover st.
Bayne, Latham & Co., No. 6 Hanover, near Market st.
Wyeth & Norris, No. 249 Market st.
Sangston & Co., " 269 " "

Dealers in Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets, French Millinery Goods, Ribbons and Fancy Dry Goods.

Salmon & Small, No. 221 Baltimore st., four doors East of Charles st.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Thomas & Co., No. 248 Baltimore st.
B. F. Voss, No. 8 South Charles st.

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.

Cushing & Brother, No. 202 Baltimore st.

Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Caps, Fur, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats.

Tingas & Duvall, No. 279 Market st.
J. Nesbitt, No. 239 Baltimore st., between Charles and Hanover.
James Carey, No. 9 Hanover st., *Commission Merchant.*

Importers of China, Earthenware and Glass.

C. Levering & Clark, No. 118 and 120 Lombard st.
E. M. Kerr & Co., Moses Potter, } 250 Market st.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

Coulson & Co., No. 4 South Liberty st.
Stabler & Canby, No. 120 Pratt st. wharf.

Dealers in Umbrellas, Parasols, Sun Shades, India Rubber Goods, &c.

H. B. Field & Co., No. 225 Baltimore st., next door to Charles st.

Manufacturers of Hats and Caps.

Elmes & Seaver, No. 219 Market st.

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, &c.

Shaw, Smith & Co., No. 238 Market st.

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

James C. Sellman, Cheapside, near Pratt st. wharf.
William Chesnut, corner of South and Pratt sts.
Wm. Crawford, Jr., Commerce st.
David Hays, Exchange Place.
Chas. F. Pitt, No. 14 Commerce st., *Agent for Tin Plate, Druggists' Glassware, White Lead, Ground Spices, Chocolate, &c.*

Coach Manufacturer.

Richard Bishop, No. 79 Fayette st.

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.

Howell & Brothers, No. 217 Baltimore st.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, Military & Fancy Goods.

Canfield & Brother, 227 Baltimore st., corner of Charles.

Importer and Dealer in German, French and English Fancy Goods, Clocks, Jewelry, Cutlery, Combs, Brushes and Fancy Hardware.

Jacob Trust, No. 312 Baltimore st.

Manufacturers of Furniture and Importers and Dealers in Upholstery Goods, Hardware, Glue, Mahogany, Lumber and all Cabinet Makers' Materials.

Jno. & Jas. Williams & Co., No. 58 South st.

Manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, and Dealers in Mahogany, Hair Cloth, Glue and all other Cabinet Materials.

Hiss & Austen, No. 112 Fayette street.

Commission Merchants for the sale of all kinds of Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco.

Jacob Heald & Co., No. 58 South Gay st.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar Manufacturers.

Boyd & Chappell, No. 121 Pratt st. wharf, corner of Hollingsworth st.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Window Glass, White Lead, Paints, Glue, &c.

H. J. & C. J. Baker, No. 2 North Liberty st.

Patapsco Steam Candle and Lard Oil Factory, Canton.

Hancock & Mann, *Manufacturers of Lard Oil, Adamantine and Diaphne Candles,* No. 8 Commerce st.

Biscuit and Cracker Bakers.

Holden & Co., corner of Lombard and Gay sts., opposite the Custom House.

Commission Paper Dealers and Manufacturers.

Turner, Wheelwright & Mudge, No. 2 South Charles st., second door from Baltimore st.

THE undersigned, Proprietors of BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL, Monument Square, Baltimore, respectfully unite in the above invitation to Country Merchants and others, pledging ourselves to do all in our power to render our House an agreeable "Home."

ZENAS BARNUM and
ANDREW McLAUGHLIN,
Surviving Partners of the late David Barnum.

Baltimore, Feb'y 26, 1845. 49-3w

☞ The names *Baltimore* and *Market* designate the same street.

CAUTION.

THE public is hereby cautioned against a free mulatto, calling himself JACK BEASLEY, whose attempts at deception are of such a character as to render him unworthy the employment of all honorable men. Said Beasley is supposed to be now lurking in or near Robeson county, awaiting another opportunity, no doubt, of taking in the credulous, who may be easy victims to an artful rascal.

T. S. MEMORY,
F. W. PLEASANTS,
CHARLES BALDWIN, Jr.,
STEPHEN INMAN.

Whiteville, Columbus county, March 8. 1wpd

NOTICE.

MY WIFE SUSANNAH LONG has left my bed and board without my consent: This is, therefore, to notify all persons that I will pay no debts of her contracting—not even for necessaries, as a sufficient support has already been provided and set apart for her separate use.

EDWARD T. LONG.

*Richmond County,

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 9, 1844. 36-tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, a handsome assortment of Fashionable WORSTED GOODS for Ladies' dresses, such as Paris Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; Cashmere-de-Lains, fashionable style; Muslin-de-Lains, some very fine; an assortment of colors of Paris Cord Gimp; extra fine Cloak Cords and Tassels, for Gentlemen; a few "Fanny Elslers," and the "Tumble Toys;" Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and col'd Kid Gloves.

—ALSO—

A few bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar, for families,
Prime Rio Coffee,
A few M Principe Cigars, prime, for sale cheap.
Call soon and see.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
North East corner Market Square.

Dec. 18, 1844. 38tf

NEW GROCERY, FRUIT & CROCKERY STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store on Hay street, directly opposite his old Stand, where he is now receiving a Stock of **GOODS**, consisting in part of Brown, Havana, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Saleratus, Starch, Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Pickles, Olives, Capers, Butter, Water and Soda Crackers, Cheese, Pepper Sauce, Camphor, Indigo, **Cassia, Nutmegs, Citron, Mace, Sweet** and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Principe and Havana Cigars, Scotch, Maccoboy and Rappee Snuff, Sperm Candles, Powder and Shot, Epsom and Table Salts, Lamp Oil, Blacking, Vinegar, Madeira, Sherry and Sweet Malaga Wines, Almonds, Filberts and Madeira Nuts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Alum, Herrings, Currant and Guava Jelly, Prunes, Anchovy Sauce, Sardines, Walnut Catsup, Pickled Oysters, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Currants, Mustard, Sugar House Molasses, and almost every article usually called for in a Grocery Store, which he will sell as low as any one in the place, for Cash, or on approved credit. Also, *CROCKERY*.

W. PRIOR.

November 9, 1844. 33tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Commission Merchants for the Sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq. }
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 10, 1845. 46tf

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,---$105,000.

Office in Grand near First Street, Williamsburg, opposite the City of New York.

Agency Office, Wells Building, 62 Wall street, New York.

DIRECTORS:

Christian Zabriskie,	Abr'm T. Bosckerck,
Andrew C. Benedict,	Francis Steinheil,
Frederick W. Favre,	Sam'l H. Clapp,
Jeremiah Johnson,	John Leggett,
John Skillman,	Chas. O. Handy,
Sam'l Willets,	Lemuel Richardson.
Nicholas Wyckoff.	

LEMUEL RICHARDSON, *Pres't.*
ANDREW B. HODGES, *Sec'y.*
WASHINGTON POST, Agent, New York.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1845. 46-tf

CHEESE.

10 CASKS SUPERIOR CHEESE, in fine order, for sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 16, 1845. 42tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by

COOK & HODGES.

Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 1yd

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Werding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

Just Received and for Sale,

10 HALF BBLS. BOSTON CRACKERS,
10 half ditto Butter ditto.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 1, 1845.

MACHINERY for Sale.

THE "Marlborough Manufacturing Company" wish to sell, 30 Power Looms, 2 Dressers, 2 Warping Machines, Spooler, &c., suitable for manufacturing 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings. They are but little worn, and will be sold a bargain. The Company refers to C. P. Mallett, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., as to the quality of the Looms. Apply to

M. TOWNSEND, Agent,
Bennettsville, S. C.

Feb'y 11, 1845. 45-15wpd

500 Flower Pots, for

sale by W. PRIOR.

Feb'y 12, 1845. 45-6w

Call at the WAGON YARD!

THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York, a general and complete assortment of

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery and Groceries,

Of every quality and description, for sale very low for Cash, or in exchange for any kind of Country Produce.

THO. J. MIMS.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

For Sale or Hire,

A SECOND hand BUGGY, and also two HORSES. THOS. J. MIMS.

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

FOR SALE.

15 TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure,)
20 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails,
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws, (thick.)

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

WEEDING HOES.

30 DOZEN assorted WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

ALSO,

10 tons assorted SWEDES IRON, among which will be found Iron suitable for Timber Wheel Tires.

Jan'y 11, 1845. 41tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North,

120 PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

AND 42 PACKAGES

Boots and Shoes,

All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, since the late decline in prices, will be offered uncommonly low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine, as good bargains may be expected.

☞ New Goods by every arrival.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

A valuable FARM for sale.

THE undersigned offers his valuable and desirable FARM for sale. It is situated immediately on the road leading from Wadesborough to Cheraw, (the Lands formerly owned by Vincent Parsons, Sen'r,) containing about **2100** ACRES of LAND, one-fourth of which is arable, the greatest portion being now in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story Dwelling, a Kitchen, a Dairy, a Smoke House, Barns, Stables and Negro Houses; also a Gin House and Screw. The location is very healthy, with excellent water. The Lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Cotton, with an extensive range for Stock. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to look at the Lands, as a bargain can be had, and possession given immediately, if sold before the first of March. Mr. Vincent Parsons or Mr. R. H. Parsons will show the Lands to persons wishing to buy.

J. C. BENNETT.

Morven, Jan'y 21, 1845. 43tf

GOLD AND SILVER MINE DISCOVERED!

FIVE miles South East of Franklinsville, at a place called the Pilot Mountain. Here is the greatest sign for metal we have ever seen We can melt out Silver, Lead, and Iron, out of surface rock, with beautiful stars glittering on surface rock formed of tremelite. Crucibles are found in abundance, and worn out by another race of beings from the present; these crucibles hold from a gill to half a pint, and weigh from 1½ lbs. to 7 lbs. We have found chrystalized Gold and Silver Ore. The owners of these Mines are not able to work them, and call loudly for help. Any person wishing further particulars about these Mines, can obtain them by addressing PHILIP HORNEY, (post paid,) at Franklinsville, Randolph county, N. C.

Dec. 30, 1844. 38-3m

James S. Spencer, Jr.,

No. 53 North Water Street,
(One door below Arch Street,)

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER of Foreign, and DEALER in every description of *IRON AND STEEL; LOCOMOTIVE AND RAIL ROAD CAR AXLES*, a superior article, all sizes; *HEAVY IRON* for *MACHINERY; BEST JUNIATA IRON*, assorted sizes; *WROUGHT IRON SPIKES*, and every variety of fastenings for Rail Roads, the most approved patterns, &c. &c.; *BEST REFINED RIVET IRON*, all sizes, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 24, 1845. 43-16w

To Southern Manufacturers and Merchants.

THE Firm of LORD, STEBBINS & CO. was dissolved on the 31st December last.

HAYNES LORD, JOHN D. WARREN, BENJAMIN SALTER, Jr., (all members of the late Firm,) in connection with DANIEL L. ROSS, under the firm of

Lord, Warren, Salter & Co.,

Will continue the sale of Domestic DRY GOODS at the Old Stand of Lord, Stebbins & Co., 75 PEARL STREET, and solicit consignments of YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c., on which advances as heretofore will be made.

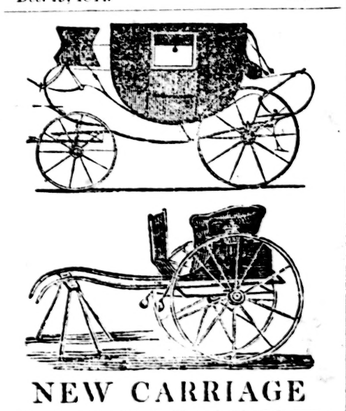
New York, Jan'y 1, 1845. 43-9w

JUST RECEIVED,

30 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
2 casks *Pure* French BRANDY,
1 qr. cask Madeira Wine,
25 boxes Cheese,
10 boxes Soda Biscuit. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 19, 1844. 38tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man ISAAC, who absconded from the Plantation of the late Benjamin Dumas, in the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., sometime last Summer. Isaac is quite notable, having three fingers off of one hand (I think the left,) dark complection, aged forty-two or three years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to B. L. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond county; or any communication relative to said negro will be thankfully received, addressed to the said B. L. Dumas, Dumas's Store, Richmond county

JOEL DUMAS.

Wilcox County, Ala., Jan. 1, 1845. 42tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Salaratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square,

IS now receiving from the latest importations, a general assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes and Bonnets,

Which he is disposed to sell on the most *reasonable* terms. His Stock consists in part of

Blue, black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe ditto; blue, black, and fancy Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; plain and ribbed Sattinets; Vestings; Kerseys; Linseys; Alpacas; black Poplin; Bombazines; Taylerna; Luretta; China striped Chusan; emb'd ditto; Cashmere-de-Ecosse; a beautiful assortment plain, blue, black, satin striped and fancy Muslin-de-Lains; plain and satin striped blue-black Silks; colored ditto, some very handsome; Prints; Curtain Calico; Gala Plaid; Green Barage; fig'd black Lace; white ditto; Paris Cord; Bonnet Tabs; inside and outside Artificial Flowers; black and fancy Elastic Mitts; Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves; black Italian Cravats; Gentlemen's fancy and col'd Scarfs; Plush Points; Bombazine and Satin Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Ribbons; Highland Shawls; shaded Nett ditto; large black Muslin-de-Lain ditto; large Brocha ditto; Cotton Diaper; Linen Table Cloths; Blankets; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Ladies' ditto; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Coat Trimmings of the best quality; Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Cyprus, Silk, Velvet, Bombazine, Straw, and Florence Bonnets; Albert and Shell Tunic ditto, some very fine; Paint, Hair and Clothes Brushes; Brooms and Hearth Brushes; Umbrellas, &c. &c.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.—Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars, Loaf ditto; Saltpetre; Alum, Powder, Shot and Lead; Indigo and Madder; Candles; Cheese; Superior Tea, &c.

HARDWARE.—Iron; American and English Blistered Steel; Cast Steel; Cutlery; Locks; Spoons; Drawing Knives; Shovels; Spades; Collins' Chopping and Broad Axes; Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

CROCKERY.—Common and fine Crockery; Queensware; elegant sets of China; cut, pressed and common Tumblers; Wine Glasses; Preserve Plates; Castors, &c.

HATS.—Wool and fashionable Fur Hats.

A good assortment of HOLLOW-WARE.

Cotton Bagging and Rope; Twine; pure, extra, No. 1 and No. 2 White Lead, in Oil; Red Lead; Verdigris; Linseed Oil; Tanners' ditto; besides many articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

November 18, 1844. 33tf

NOTICE.

FOR SALE OR RENT, my Dwelling House and Lot, with a Kitchen, Smoke-house, and other Out-houses thereon, on Winslow street, near the Brick Row, Haymount. Apply to the subscriber. Terms liberal.

ZED. BURROUGHS.

Feb. 11, 1845. 45-6w

Good Bibles at 25 Cents,

WELI bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by E. J. HALE.

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last,
15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

Grove W. May *vs.* George Briley.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against George Briley, at the suit of Grove W. May, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on land as the property of the said George Briley.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said George Briley notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of April next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1845, and in the 69th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 46-6w

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson County, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES; a large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 46tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto.
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do. do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15. Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MEN!

THE Subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Christopher Munroe, Alex'r Williams, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cade, Mrs. Effy McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County; —to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

The Proprietors of the right of this Wheel in the State of North Carolina, have received the following certificate:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 3, 1845.

We, the Subscribers, residing in the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, having been engaged in the manufacture of Lumber for many years, feel fully warranted in stating, that Hotchkiss's VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, and their appendages, are worthy of the patronage of all mill owners, and that we have full confidence in their superiority: that the value of Mills will be very much enhanced by their introduction. They are more durable, and easier kept in order when properly put together than the common Flutter Wheel: they will save at least one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased from one-half to double the strokes per minute.

ALEX. WILLIAMS,
DUNCAN MONROE,
CHRISTOPHER MONROE,
JOHN McFADYEN,
C. P. MALLETT,
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
JOHN McDANIEL,
ALEX'R MURCHISON,
ARCH'D McLERAN,
ANGUS CAMERON, (Millwright.)
JOHN C. McLAURIN, (Richmond County.)
THOMAS C. SMITH, (Bladen County.)
DANIEL McDIARMID.

They have also received a certificate from Col. Alexander Murchison, (which will be published hereafter among others in handbill form,) in which he speaks of this as "the greatest improvement made on Saw Mills in my [his] time;"—says that his Saw will cut 5000 feet in a day; it actually cut on the day before he wrote, 4083 feet of 1¼ inch Quarter Boards; makes 240 strokes in a minute; that one-half of the water is saved; and concludes by recommending its adoption to Mill owners.

Other certificates, which have been promised, will be published hereafter.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 12, 1845. 41tf

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune of the 4th inst. will show in what estimation these Wheels are held by the high authority of the American Institute:—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and in other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded *two* premiums by different Committees—first, as the *best* Water Wheel for Saw Mills; secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Geo., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute.

2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of water.

3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.

4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.

5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.

6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance, and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with slow Mills.

7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter-Wheel Mill, if in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.

8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.

9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that, if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty.

10. Any workman having the patterns, a model, and table of calculation, can adapt mills to any location with perfect success.

11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

—ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, on the South West corner of the Market Square.* ☜

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims will present the same.

October 24, 1844. JNO. C. THOMSON. 30tf

FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, STONE, AND QUEENSWARE, comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee, and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line.

20 crates assorted for the Country trade.
6 dozen Flower Pots.
6 ditto Pickle Jars, with covers.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10, 1845. 45tf

D. McLAURIN,

IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES HARDWARE

Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c,

Has on hand a choice selection of seasonable

DRY GOODS

VIZ: Fine blue, black, invisible green, and steel mixed Cloths; fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Worsted Shawls; Bed Ticking; Shirting; and a variety of Prints, Vestings, Coat Trimmings, &c.

ALSO,

Fourth proof Jamaica RUM,
Ditto ditto Cognac BRANDY,
Holland GIN,
Fine Madeira and Port WINE,
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga ditto.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or charged to those who have heretofore been punctual. D. McL.

Oct. 28, 1844. 30tf

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 5tf

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received a Fresh Supply of those Goods usually kept in his line, among which are—

New crop Bunch Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes,
A beautiful lot of fancy Prunes, in various sized boxes,
New crop Citron,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Pepper and Alspice,
Spanish Cigars,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Hair Powder,
Essence Lemon and Peppermint,
And a general assortment of Cordials, Wines and Spirits.
Also, a large lot of superior TOYS.

N. B. CANDIES of a superior quality, (manufactured by himself,) are kept constantly on hand, and made fresh to order at prices to suit the times, viz: Retail price, 30 cents per lb.; wholesale 25. D. S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 28, 1844. 35tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Calomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y